



## THE DAILY SENTINEL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

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MILWAUKEE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 6.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS, FIRST DISTRICT,

JOHN F. POTTER,  
SECOND DISTRICT.CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN,  
THIRD DISTRICT.

CHARLES BILLINGHURST.

Republican County Convention

The Republican Electors of the several Wards and Towns in the County of Milwaukee are invited to meet at their respective head-quarters—Salisbury, Oct. 16, and elect three delegates from each Ward to the State Convention at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, at 10 o'clock on Saturday, October 23d, to nominate for the November election, and decide upon the proper course to take with reference to the County nominations. By Order of the County Committee.

Milwaukee, Oct. 9, 1858. J. CURRY.

The Speech of Carl Schurz.

We commence this morning, and shall conclude in our next, the publication of CARL SCHURZ's admirable speech at the Republican Ratification Meeting in Chicago, a few evenings since. We need not comment it to the special notice of our readers, nor speak of it in terms of eulogy. No one who reads, can fail to admire and profit by it; and our Republican friends cannot do better than to distribute copies of it broadcast through our State. As an able, philosophical and eloquent exposition and vindication of Republican principles and the Republican cause, and a searching and masterly exposure of SHAW'S Democracy, it has no equal yet among the numerous speeches to which the Fall Campaign has already given birth.

VOTING AT CACOS.—The News "indicates" that the Sentinel gave currency to a "idle rumor," in stating that JONATHAN TAYLOR voted at the Fourth Ward Republican Caucus. We have the authority of two responsible parties for the statement; nor, indeed, does the News or Mr. Taylor deny it.

The News, by way of offset, adds:

A large number of us, who voted to support us that the editor of the Sentinel voted at the Democratic caucus in the First and Seventh wards, and for the unsuccessful candidates, too, but we did not credit it.

Of course the News could not well "credit a story" which it knew to be false. "The editor of the Sentinel" never meddles with Democratic caucuses.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITOL.—The Argus, replying to a suggestion that as the Capitol removal question will come up in the next Legislature, Milwaukee should send her best men to Madison, remarks as follows:

While it is important that none but good men be sent to Madison, it is folly to think the question of removal will be conveniently for a moment. The people of the State are too wise to be caught in any such trap. They are now taxed about as heavily as they care for.

It is precisely for this reason that the removal is urged. The burden of taxation will be lighted by the change.

THE MAINE ELECTION.—The News and Argus are still trying to extract a crumb of comfort from the Maine Election. The Argus says:

There is no question about Bradbury's election, and the other candidates will give Johnson a majority, and doubtless he will send his men to the polls, and the present delegation consists entirely of Republicans.

So will the next.

The claims of Bradbury's and Johnson's election is fabulous. The Republican candidates are elected in all the Districts.

THE PACIFIC PRIZE FIGHT.—For several months a prize fight for the "Championship of America" between Mr. HEARN, known as the Bearded Bear, and Monksky, has been on the tapet. The encounter, it is expected, is designed to take place in Canada, on the 26th of October. The New York Express says that the Bearded has issued a warrant for the arrest of Hearn, with a view of preventing the fight, but that he could not be found. It is to be hoped that means will be taken to prevent this brutal encounter. A person who, a few weeks ago, visited the place where Hearn was in "troubling" for the fight, says that one month ago he was to place his hands firmly in a strong bungee, by which a scorpion was stung about equal to that of the hardest wood.

ROCK COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—The Republicans of Rock have nominated the following unexceptionable ticket:

For Sheriff—Robert J. Lewis, of Fulton.

For Register of Deeds—David L. Mills, of Union.

For Treasurer—James M. Berger, of Juneville.

For Clerk of the Court—Levi Alden, of Juneville.

For District Attorney—L. C. Shaw, of Juneville.

For Clerk of the Board—S. L. James, of Beloit.

For Surveyor—Edward Ringer, of Harmony.

For Councilor—James G. Alden, of Rock.

A BARBACON AT THE STATE FAIR.—The Milwaukee papers announce that Col. PARADISE has made arrangements for a regular, old-fashioned, barbecue, on the Fair Grounds, to-morrow, (Thursday.) The ox will be roasted whole, and everybody is expected to take a slice.

YER ALEXANDER.—Mr. Goldschmidt discovered, on Sept. 11th, another new planet in the constellation Aquarius in A. R. 21°, Sph. 42°, and declination South 60°; it appeared to be of the 11th magnitude. We believe that is the 54th of these little planets now known to exist between Mars and Jupiter.

EARNSHAW IN JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.—The Watertown Journal says the people in that vicinity are in a state of alarm, on Friday morning last, by a sudden and heavy report, not accompanied by a stirring of the earth that made the buildings fairly tremble.

This phenomenon is described by those who witnessed it, as being in, generally the same way, as producing the jarring of walls, shifting of stones, and the accompanying noise sounded like thunder in the earth. Most people were in their houses at the time of the shock, as it happened about six o'clock, and the circumstance caused great惊恐 (alarm). One man, however, got into the roadway. One man happened at this time to stand on the bank of Black river, and the concussion made such an effect in the water that it appeared just like a mass of quivering jelly. Atmosphere heavy and dark, sky cloudy, air chilly. Unquestionably the phenomenon was caused by a slight movement of the "smaller planets." Old residents describe to us a similar occurrence in these latitudes some eighteen or twenty years ago.

NEWS FROM CLEVELAND VESPA'S ARCADE.—We learn from Mr. Vespas, owner of the famous H. &amp; B. Howe's Arcade, that on Saturday, the 5th instant, his vessel, bound under command of Capt. Richard Day, of Black River, sailed from London the 7th ult. for New York, via Wales, to load with coal and general stores, and was then to sail to Tibe, (or perhaps to some similarly sounding name,) same Island, for orders for return cargo to England, of pitch pine and timber. She had been chartered for the out and return voyage.

On the 10th ult. on the day of his departure, Capt. Smith Moore, of the barque Kersaw, and Capt. Pierce, The Kersaw left London on the 8th, for some British port, and was chartered for a cargo out and back to the Rio Grande. The schooner Section sailed the same day on her charter to the Black Sea and back. —Cleveland Review, Oct. 2.

From the Chicago Press & Tribune.  
SPEECH OF HON. CARL SCHURZ,  
OF WISCONSIN.

Before the Republican Ratification Meeting at Mechanics' Hall, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 28

Grimm's Exposition of Popular Sovereignty.

The remarks I am going to offer will not be of the exciting and enthusiastic kind. I will make no constitutional arguments, nor will I quote authorities, nor shall I indulge in political satire, either in attack or defense. My object is to understand, and to pay attention to some of the simple and broad principles which rule the development of human affairs.

The details of nations and countries are not to be governed by majorities and governments. We are to be guided by the principle that the majority struggle with almost superhuman efforts against certain impending dangers; but an ever-vigilant, statesman-like understanding, and a wise attention to some of the simple and broad principles which rule the development of human affairs.

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Such a contradiction is there between the political principles on which the nation stands, and the principles of popular sovereignty, that the people of a nation should needs for shemes, whether they will have slavery or not, that is to say, whether the employer may own his laborer which he himself has bought. Did slavery ever exist in the Territories at the time of the enactment of the Missouri Compromise? (Cheers.) This is the alternative.

Now, sir, you with divine side issues and tendencies, invent palliative remedies, divide others and delude yourselves with fictitious compromises. This alternative will gain and again put away all your plausibilities and sophis- tacies, and set to you with the true voice of inexorable fate: "Here is the law. You have seen it, and you have done it, and you have broken it." (Applause.)

And now, there comes a man like Mr. Doug-

glas, who ought to understand the right of a

right to go into the Territory with his slaves

and to hold them there as slaves; the right of a

man to own his laborer which he himself has

bought. But how did they live?

Two combatants who held each other by the throat, each watching his chance to strangle the other. Is not so? (Cheers.)

And now, there comes another individual

and association, or class of men, whose claims and pretensions are in conflict with the legitimate claims of other individuals and who demand their rights in general and all other respects.

They will overshadow all other issues—

Everything will be subordinate to them;

But what shall be the rule, what shall be the

law, before the people shall decide for themselves?

Common sense tells you, that true Popular Sovereignty can have no basis than the liberty of all men, and that the most popular sovereignty is the right of individual man, to be the chiefest of the slaveholding system and of Southern society.

I do not intend to use an anti-slavery speech in the common understanding of the term, though I might do so, if I had the time, but I do intend to use an anti-slavery speech in the bond of union and unity of the nation, and the influence of man in general.

My purpose is to investigate, from a political stand point, the consequences which must spring from the nature of these contradictory principles of Popular Sovereignty.

Between Slavery and Democracy, there is a wide difference.

Between the two, there is a



